

Boston Police Locked Out; General Strike Likely; Wilson's Life Imperilled as Seattle Launches Collide; Thousands Flee From 7-Acre Oil Fire in Greenpoint

Police Order People From A Radius of Four Blocks

More Than Third of Firemen in City Called to Fight Blaze That Continues Through Night

Seven Explosions; Many Are Hurt

Liquid Flame Terrorizes Crowds Gathered to Watch Great Spectacle

The seven-acre plant of the Standard Oil Company's Kings County Refinery, on the bank of Newtown Creek, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, was still a raging furnace early to-day, after burning since 2 o'clock yesterday. Shortly after 10 o'clock last night four "six" alarm and two "seven" alarm firemen, with their engines, arrived on duty and all other available fire-fighting apparatus in the greater city. It represented the most serious fire alarm that has been sounded in New York for years.

Fifteen huge storage tanks of gasoline, naphtha and other highly inflammable products of crude oil were transformed into gigantic mushroom shaped pillars of flame that combined to send into the sky a great funnel-like cloud of smoke that could be seen from any part of the greater city.

At 10:30 o'clock Newtown Creek was a sheet of fire and the Greenpoint Avenue Bridge was burning. The Preston candle works of the American Candle Company, across the creek from the refinery, was burning furiously and the United States Industrial Alcohol distillery, which manufactures industrial alcohol out of molasses, was also in fire. The plant adjoins the refinery at Greenpoint and Kingsland avenues.

Fighting to Check Floating Flames

Half a dozen fire boats had been compelled to retreat down the Newtown Creek to keep out of the flames and their crews were fighting to keep the burning oil from getting into the East River. If that occurs it would be difficult to forestall what might happen. All the families living within a radius of four blocks about the burning area were ordered to move out post haste. This order came from Borough Inspector Thomas Murphy, commanding all the police of Brooklyn. He said he had information that there was a likelihood of a more serious explosion of naphtha tanks than had previously occurred. There are sixty tanks in that part of the plant beyond Kingsland Avenue, and the four-story brick building, was on fire.

1,000 Flee Flames

About 1,000 residents of Greenpoint whose houses or tenement flats were in the streets adjacent to Greenpoint, Normal and Kingsland avenues, which bound the fire area, were fleeing from their homes last night. A series of muffled explosions, that spread the fire, to triple the extent, had covered during the afternoon, started the exodus.

Many of the frightened parents and crying children moving out of the threatened region, trundling furniture, bed clothing, and more precious possessions in hand carts, baby carriages and bundles. Greenpoint suggested Belgium when the Germans came.

Many thousands of persons had drawn perilously near the roaring flames when the roaring flames when the first of a series of seven explosions occurred, a triple sheet of liquid fire far and wide, and panic gripped the spectators. They fled, and many tripped and fell and were trampled.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frederick Wallis was near the edge of the burning area in his automobile. When the first explosion occurred he had his chauffeur drive him to the fire. He progressed slowly and then as he neared the foot of the plant he was hurled the foot of the plant by a wave of the waves of flame swept over his head. A number were burned, though not seriously. Mr. Wallis' eyebrows were singed.

How the Fire Started

An oil tank, one of a group of 100 in the Kings County Refinery plant, caught fire about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fires are almost daily occurrences there. Normally they are extinguished by live steam, which is moved to all parts of the plant by a network of covered pipes.

This steam fire lighting system was continued on page twelve

Denikine's Army Takes 2,000 Reds

LONDON, Sept. 13 (By The Associated Press).—General Denikine's forces have won an important victory over the Bolsheviks at Tsaritsyn. Nine thousand Bolsheviks were taken prisoner and eleven guns and 100 machine guns were captured. Three regiments surrendered and two others were destroyed.

The Reds, supported by a flotilla on the Volga, launched an attack which continued three days before Denikine's forces under General Wrangel repulsed them.

Armed Men Guard Hotels From Bandits

Restaurant Robbed in Eighth Ave.; Police Fail to Find Trail of Auto Gang That Is Still Busy

Armed guards were stationed unobtrusively yesterday in the lobbies of many hotels to reveal hotel bandits. The step was decided upon by hotel managers after Friday's sensational raids on the upper West Side had been followed yesterday by new holdups. The hotel men also requested the Police Department to station a patrolman within calling distance of every hotel.

Unusual precautions were taken even at such hotels as the Waldorf-Astoria, the McAlpin, the Pennsylvania, the Biltmore and the Astor. The assignment of hotel detectives was rearranged so as to put most of the men on duty late at night, and they were under strict instructions never to leave the cashier's cage unguarded. Valuables and money were placed in the safes as soon as they were received and the safes kept locked.

Hotels along the side streets in the Broadway district, such as the Algonquin, the Gerard and the Webster, took similar precautions, and every employee was warned to be on the alert and scrutinize with suspicion every stranger entering.

Still Using Automobile

The marauders yesterday made their rounds in a motor car, as in their previous depredations. The motor car suggested by the Mayor failed to intercept them. They drove up to Isidor Schiffman's restaurant, at 2421 Eighth Avenue. Three men, all armed, entered the place, attacked the proprietor and drove away with \$1,680.

The systematic manner in which the holdup was carried out convinced the police that the robbers were the same gang which has been working in Manhattan and Brooklyn, apparently raiding one of the boroughs one day and the other the next. No arrests have been made.

At Police Headquarters all requests for information were met with silence. Police Commissioner Enright and Deputy Commissioner Lahey refused to see newspaper men.

During the day reports of numerous smaller hold-ups, robberies and assaults came from all parts of the city. In a few cases arrests were made.

Leader Has Red Hair

The descriptions of the bandits given by the victims practically agree. They are described as between twenty-three and twenty-five years of age. Two are said to be about five feet eight inches tall, and the other two feet five inches. The man who has been acting the part of an intoxicated leader is said to have red hair. They used a Packard touring car.

The robbery at Schiffman's store occurred at 3 o'clock in the morning. Three armed men entered the store, and pointed revolvers at the proprietor.

"Put up your hands and be quick about it," said the leader. The proprietor, Schiffman, did not respond quickly enough, for one of them struck him over the head with the butt of a revolver, knocking him down.

The bandits then went through the cash register, and got \$250 and \$1,400 in bonds. They searched Schiffman and got \$60 more.

One of the employees working in the kitchen started for the door to give the alarm, but was warned by the robbers not to move. One of the robbers started to "frisk" this worker, but stopped when another exclaimed, "Aw, don't be a piker."

The three men left the restaurant slowly, then drove away in the waiting automobile. An ambulance surgeon from Harlem Hospital attended Schiffman's wounds.

Pacific Fleet Is Reviewed By President

Sullen, Mute Thousands of I. W. W. Greet Him With "Free Political Prisoners" Banners

Reject Treaty, Live In Fear, He Warns

Tells Tacoma Audience League Alone Will End 'Disorderly Autocracy'

SEATTLE, Sept. 13.—A launch which was conveying President Wilson and members of his party, including Mrs. Wilson, to the battleship Oregon, collided in the harbor here this afternoon with another launch. Neither the President nor any member of the party was injured.

In the launch in addition to the President and Mrs. Wilson were Secretary and Mrs. Daniels, Secret Service men, secretaries and newspaper men. As the launch shoved off from the dock it heeled over till the port rail was nearly under water. Starting ahead, then, the craft ran bow on into another launch, giving the party a severe jar. The President sat serene in the aft and smiled.

Reviews Pacific Fleet

After the accident President Wilson boarded the famous battleship Oregon in Elliott Bay, and standing with Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Admiral Hugh Rodman, commander of the Pacific fleet, reviewed the great lines of sea warriors assembled here. To-day marked the first time that the President of the United States had flown his flag in Seattle Harbor.

When President Wilson arrived here this afternoon from Tacoma, where he spoke this morning, he found that the I. W. W. had arranged to attract his attention by a mute demonstration against law maintenance. The demonstration was held in the city of Seattle. When the President appeared at the head of the parade at 1:30 this afternoon in Jackson Street, thousands of men, without badges, members of the Central Labor Council, lined the streets, wearing large white badges with black letters reading, "Release Political Prisoners."

Guards Feared Trouble

The secret service men attending the President scouted the protesters curiously and "braced" themselves for anything that might happen. Mixed with the men with badges were men without badges, and these started lurching forward. The President, who rose and removed his silk hat and acknowledged the greeting, saw newspaper men.

The men with badges for the most part remained silent. Block after block the sidewalks were packed with the men wearing the badges.

The demonstration was planned last night, the cause of it being that early in the year, when Seattle was rocked with I. W. W. troubles, many of the officers were roughly handled by the soldiers and policemen under orders of Mayor Ole Hanson. Two of the leaders, Hulett M. Wells, an attorney and former president of the Central Labor Council, and Sam Sadler, also prominent leader, are still locked up on McNeil Island, charged with obstructing the draft.

The demonstration to-day was in aid of Wells and Sadler, and it is understood that a delegation will wait on the President at his hotel and ask for the release of Wells and Sadler.

When Mayor C. B. Fitzgerald, who succeeded Mayor Hanson, was asked today about the demonstration, he said:

"There was nothing particularly sinister about it. Two or three thousand men in a city of the size of Seattle are kind of formidable, no matter what the cause of it is. They asked for permission to parade today, but I refused it, telling them that the town was full of returned soldiers, and that they would get rough treatment from the doughboys if they tried to parade the same day the President was in town. They took my advice. I don't object to their blowing off steam, but they will have to be careful about breaking the law."

Not Taken as Affront

The Rev. M. A. Mathews, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Seattle, who also was with the President's party on board the Oregon, said that the demonstration was not means as a threat against President Wilson so much as a petition to him in behalf of political prisoners. I saw some of the men wearing badges applaud the President when he passed in his car. I do not think they mean to affront him by wearing the badges.

Seattle turned out in enormous numbers to greet the President. The streets were jammed from curb to curb in front of the stores for two miles along the route of the parade. The police had great difficulty in keeping the crowds back. They were assisted by several hundred Boy Scouts, who did good work. Secretary of the Navy Daniels rode in the car behind the President.

The recent labor troubles in Seattle

Continued on page nineteen

Unions Give Ultimatum on Railroad Bill

Strike Prohibition Clause in Cummins' Measure Said to "Spell Birth of Revolution" in America

Right to Walk Out Held To Be Inherent

Proposed Law Is Said to Aim to Reduce Workers to State of Servitude

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Cummins railroad bill, depriving labor of the right to strike and making strikes illegal, if passed by Congress, will "spell the birth of revolution," a statement issued by the heads of fourteen railroad employees' organizations, declared to-day.

"The right to strike is ingrained in the nature of the American workingman," the statement said. "If he failed to cherish his economic freedom, he would no longer be a free American. To attempt to put such a prohibitive law into operation, would be madness. No leadership in the world could restrain the rank and file of American labor under such an imposition; the human factors called forth would be beyond control."

Employees Issue Statement

The statement issued by the railroad employees said, in part:

"This provision not only would make it illegal to strike with intent to hinder interstate commerce, but also would make it illegal to enter into any combination or agreement which does hinder interstate commerce. Intent would not have to be proved in the courts. Thus the provision is iron-clad; for any strike on the railroads, of however small proportions, would unquestionably hinder interstate commerce. The provision is carefully written to remove from railway labor the right to strike under any possible circumstances."

"If this provision were enacted into law, it would impose upon railway labor two insupportable conditions, namely, compulsory arbitration and economic servitude. Such a serious economic servitude opens up the whole question of the relations of labor to the state and to the employer, and precipitates every issue in the industrial situation. To advance it at this time, in the face of an economic crisis, and when Congress is refusing the legitimate requests of railway labor for a full consideration of its own proposals, is a step calculated only to further the difficulties that confront the nation."

Right to Strike Defended

"The right to strike as the last resort is ingrained in the nature of the American workingman; he has inherited it from the declaration of independence, from the constitution of the United States, from every tradition of this free people, from every achievement in the history of our great nation. If he failed to cherish his economic freedom, he would no longer be a true American. To attempt to put such a prohibitive law into operation, therefore, would be madness. No leadership in the world could restrain the rank and file of American labor under such an imposition; the human factors called forth would be beyond control."

Menace to Labor Charged

"A law such as this would spell the end of labor organizations in America. It would spell the birth of revolution. The American workingman is an independent citizen of a free republic. He believes in the Constitution of the United States, and in our present representative form of government. He believes that this government is the servant of the people. He knows that it will not produce justice automatically, but only through the eternal vigilance of its citizenry. He believes in the consent of the governed in industry as well as in politics."

"Over two million men of this stamp have advanced in congress a plan for the solution of the railroad problem. Their plan is comprehensive and constructive. They have engaged able counsel to represent them. They have resolved to avail themselves of every possible channel of the government to further their plan and to win a hearing for it before the bar of public opinion. They have proposed no extra-constitutional methods. They want the people to know the facts, and to vote upon the issue. They believe that every necessary means to that our present institution of government."

Men Who Signed Protest

The fourteen signers were: Warren S. Stone, grand chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. G. Lee, president, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; L. E. Sheppard, president, Order of Railway Conductors; Timothy Shea, acting chief, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen

The Soldier's Verdict on What Sin Is

The new moral code that ignores vice but holds the spirit to high account, naming five cardinal transgressions—
Cowardice, Selfishness, Disloyalty, Meanness, Boasting
In The Tribune Magazine and Review

Shall a Prophet Be Without Honor in His Own Country?



In Europe He Is Known as the Man Whose Efforts Saved the Lives of Millions



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Cost of Living to Decline At Once, Hoover Predicts

Immediate Signing of Treaty Needed to Send Down Prices and Begin Better Times, Says Food Director

February, Mr. Hoover said, but since then its power has shrunk, and it is fast becoming a negligible factor. Even in Russia, he declared, its hold is being slowly but certainly broken.

Trade to Save Europe

Europe's problem, he said, is the restoration of normal economic relations from a commercial trading point of view. Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia were gradually becoming self-supporting, he declared, but Poland, Finland and the larger states, including France, England and Germany, required imports to tide them over.

As for himself, the man who had been between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 people, he said he preferred to be considered at present as merely a citizen of Palo Alto, Cal.—a tired citizen, he added, one who has spent only nine months of the last five years with his family. Mr. Hoover was serious during most of the interview. The only time he laughed heartily was when he was asked about the rumors linking his name with the Presidential candidacy.

"I am not in politics in any shape or form," he said. "I haven't even a speaking acquaintance with a single piece of political machinery."

Non-Partisan American

Mr. Hoover said he was neither a Republican nor a Democrat, because in his five years abroad he had been under the necessity of being a non-partisan American. His plans for the future cover only his period of rest at

New Body of Patrolmen To Replace Malcontents

Only Reply Left A. F. of L. Is to Fulfill Pledge to Displaced Men and Attempt City-Wide Tie-Up

Officials Ready To Face Crisis

Federal Troops To Be Called and Issue Fought Out for Sake of Its Effect on Whole Nation

BOSTON, MASS., SEPT. 13.—The striking policemen of this city to-day took union banners to the State House and laid it at the feet of the Governor of Massachusetts. They offered a surrender to the authorities of the State and city and to return to work as individuals "regardless of their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor on the basis of the status quo ante suggested by Samuel Gompers. The offer was made at a conference between Governor Coolidge and representatives of the policemen's union, President O'Donnell of the Central Labor Union of Boston and F. X. McCarthy, organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The Governor turned over their offer to Police Commissioner E. U. Curtis, whose reply to the labor leaders offer was a lock-out of all of the striking policemen.

Men Cannot Be Heinstated

Acting upon an opinion given by Attorney General Harry Wymann to the effect that "the men are not in law or in fact members of the Police Department and cannot be reinstated," Commissioner Curtis issued the following statement:

"It is manifest that the places in the police force of Boston formerly held by men who deserted their posts have by this action been rendered vacant. I am advised by the Attorney General that upon the existing facts the offices formerly held by the members of the police force to whom I have referred are in fact and in law vacant. I shall accordingly proceed in accordance with law and in strict compliance with the requirements of the civil service laws to fill these vacancies with new men."

"I have submitted to the Mayor of Boston recommendations for immediate adoption relating to a revision of salaries for the lower paid members of the police force, and I shall later submit recommendations for a revision of the entire salary list. I have further requested the Civil Service Commission to grant me authority to appoint to the police force 1200 veterans as defined by Chapter 150 of General Acts of 1919, who, as such veteran be a resident of Boston or not."

Governor Approves Attitude

Governor Coolidge gave prompt approval to the attitude of Commissioner Curtis, saying: "I, too, will be guided by the opinion of the Attorney General."

The general quiet and order of the city, maintained with efficiency by the five thousand guardsmen patrolling the streets, was disturbed to-day by the shooting and death of one man and the wounding of a woman bystander. The shooting took place at Tremont and Boylston Streets. The dead man is Gustav Geist, a twenty-five years old, of Dorchester. He was ordered by a guard to move out of the way.

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The authorities declared that Red literature and arms were found on the man's body. The woman, who was hit accidentally by the same bullet which struck Geist, is Mary Jones, forty-two years old. She was taken to a hospital, where physicians said she will recover.

Developments in the strike situation to-day followed each other in quick succession, with the lockout of the striking policemen as the upshot and the possibility of a general strike revived.

Major General Clarence R. Edwards and Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, conferred to-day on possible joint action for the protection of life and property in Boston in event of a general strike and the inability of the Massachusetts National Guard to handle the situation. It was announced later by officials of the Northeastern Department that everything was in readiness to rush Federal service men into Boston on an hour's notice.

It was estimated that the army and